

DISCOVERY OF EMBALMED BODIES.

A writer in the London Notes and Queries furnishes the following interesting account:

A few weeks ago, in clearing out the ruins of an old chapel at Nuncham Regis in Warwickshire which had been pulled down, all but the belfry tower, 40 years since, we thought it necessary to trench the whole space, that we might more certainly mark out the boundaries of the building, as we wished to restore it, in some measure, to its former state. It has been used as a stack yard and a depository for rubbish, by the inhabitants of the farm ever since its dilapidation. We began to trench at the west end, and came on a great many bones and skeletons, from which the coffins had crumbled away till finding the earth had been moved, we went deeper, and discovered a leather coffin, quite perfect, without date or inscription of any kind. There had been an outer wooden coffin, which was decayed, but fragments of the black rot wood were all round it. We cut the lead and folded back the top, as we hoped to destroy it; beneath was a wooden coffin in good preservation and also without any inscription.

As soon as the leaden top was rolled back a most overpowering aromatic smell diffused itself all over the place. We then unfastened the inner coffin, and found the body of a man embalmed with great care, and heaps of rosemary and aromatic leaves piled over him. On examining the body more closely we found that it had been beheaded; the head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the linen shirt that covered the body was drawn quite over the neck where the head had been cut off; the head was laid straight with the body, and where the joining of the neck and head should have been, it was tied round with a broad black ribbon. His hands were crossed on his breast; the wrists were tied with black ribbon, and the thumbs were tied together with black ribbon. He had a peaked beard, and a quantity of long brown hair, curled and dotted with blood round his neck; the only mark on anything about him was the linen of his shirt, just above where his hands were crossed; on it were the letters "T. B." worked in black silk.

On trenching towards the channel we came on four leaden coffins laid side by side, with inscriptions on each; one contained the body of Francis, Earl of Chichester, and Lord Dunmore, 1652; the next the body of Andrew, Countess of Chichester, 1652; another the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, 1652; and the fourth the body of Sir John Anderson, of Lady Chichester by her first husband. We opened the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, and found her perfectly embalmed and in preservation, her flesh quite plump, and she was alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small and not swayed; she was dressed in fine linen trimmed all over with gold lace, and two rows of lace down her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than 16 or 17 years old; her beauty was very great, even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her hair was as black as jet, and of a perfect Auburn color.

Intrenching on one side of where the altar had been, we found another leaden coffin with an inscription. It contained the body of a Dame Marine Brown, daughter of one of the barons of the Lady Marine, daughter to Lord Chichester Brackley. This body was quite perfect, and embalmed principally with a very small coffee colored seed, with which the coffin was newly filled, and it also had so powerful perfume that it filled the whole place. The linen, ribbon, etc., were quite strong and good in all these instances, and remained so after exposure to the air; we kept pieces out of each coffin, and had it washed without its being at all destroyed. Young Lady Audrey had ear-rings in her ears—black enamel serpents. The perfume of the herbs and gums used in embalming was so sickening that all were ill after inhaling it; and most of the men employed in digging up the coffins were ill also. My object in sending this account, if possible, to discover who the beheaded man is. The chapel is on the estate of Lord John Scott, who inherited it from his paternal grandmother, the Duchess of Buccleuch, daughter of the Duke of Montague, into whose family Nuncham Regis and other possessions in Warwickshire came by the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter of Lord Dunmore, Earl of Chichester.

A RICH AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.—Some time previous to the Presidential election two young clerks in mercantile houses in Market St., Philadelphia, entered into a contract by which if General Scott lost, the whig was to saw and split a half cord of hickory wood in front of their boarding house in Arch street, and carry it into the room of the other; and in the event of General Pierce's defeat the other was to do the same—the deficit being \$20. The defeat of General Scott was their rather severe task upon the young whig; and out of merciful considerations, pine wood was submitted for hickory, and the splitting was dispensed with. On Wednesday afternoon, the feat was performed according to the stipulations. In the presence of a large number of persons, the young whig, wearing, meanwhile, his ordinary

street clothes, and a pair of kid gloves. Occasionally his friends in the boarding house, carried out to him some refreshments upon a silver salver, which served to lighten the interest and increase the merriment. Before the whole of the wood was sawed, several hundred persons had collected, and upon the completion of the job three hearty cheers were given.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.:
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

Apprentice Wanted.
An intelligent boy, aged 14 or 16, will be taken as an apprentice in this office. The terms of apprenticeship will be liberal, and no effort will be spared to fit him for usefulness. He should be able to read well.

During the absence of the Editor, Mr. W. J. RANOLPH is authorized to accept for all notices paid on account of Subscriptions, Job Work or Advertising, due this office.

Something Good.
We were presented yesterday with a few very superior Apples, grown by Mr. T. H. FEATHERS, of Greensboro, North Carolina. Mr. F. informs us that he has brought with him this trip, a lot of trees bearing a similar fruit, and we would say to lovers of luscious fruit, call early on Mr. F. at Henry & Herndon's Store, or at Chester Depot, and possess yourselves of the fruit-bearing trees.

See advertisement, specifying varieties.

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11.

We are now fully awake to the fact, that a grievous error has been committed in fixing the day of adjournment on the 10th. But three days yet remain, and many of the most important measures of the session have not been reached. The House to-night consented to a reconsideration of the matter of adjournment; but it cannot be reconsidered without the consent of the Senate, and this consent cannot, I fear, be had. If we fail to procure an extension of the time, the business of the session will all be lost. The re-charter of the private Banks have not been acted on, and if they fail, there can be no estimating the disasters that may ensue in the affairs of the State. It is much to be hoped that a few days longer may be obtained. If the Senate, however, refuses we may anticipate some rare scenes in the legislation of this State. The House has yet to pass the bill to raise supplies, and upon the Senate's refusal, it is thought an attempt will be made to enforce a consent, by withholding action upon this bill. Such attempts are much to be deprecated, but it may be forced upon us as a choice of evils.

The House is composed of discordant materials, and we have not worked together harmoniously. Our leading men are not on the best terms, and they have manifested but little disposition to aid each other in their efforts to forward the business of the session. No body of men, I venture to say, has ever labored more zealously. For the last week the session has continued from 10 to 4 o'clock in the day, and from 6 to 10 o'clock, and often to 11 and 12 at night. But, because of the want of harmony and concert of action among our prominent men, our labors have resulted in very little actual progress.

The appropriation bill was under consideration to-night. An additional sum of \$37,000 was moved to the Free School Fund, which, after a protracted argument was carried. It is an important step, but a step in the right direction. Our present system is, we all acknowledge, inefficient, but it owes much of its inefficiency to the smallness of the appropriation. In many Districts, the Commissioners report that they are not able to pay as much as 50 per cent, on the claims due for tuition. The manner in which the fund is disposed of in some of the Districts is shameful. In view of this, I should have preferred not to increase the appropriation until some more stringent regulations were imposed on its distribution.

A very important principle has been established by this Legislature in reference to Banks, that they shall be subject to an annual tax by the Legislature, without limit, or restriction. The principle is, I fear, a very dangerous one. It is, of course, right and proper that Banks should contribute to the expenses of Government; and this they have been doing, heretofore, by paying to the State a bonus upon accepting their charter. But when we subject them to the imposition of an annual tax by the Legislature, many members of which are hostile to their existence and would willingly crush them; we establish a principle pregnant with dangerous consequences—consequences which may equally affect the existence of private Banks, and the industrial interests of the State.

Columbia is now thickened of its crowds of visitors, and we begin to breathe with some satisfaction. It is wonderful what inconveniences persons are willing to be subjected to on such occasions. The privilege of lying on the hard floor, with merely a cloak for a covering, is esteemed a favor; and delicate and refined young ladies can here submit to annoyances and privations which would arouse unceasing complaints at home. There is, however, much to compensate for these privations in the pleasures of the society of the young here thrown together, all ready to contribute to the happiness of the passing hour. It has been a season of much gaiety.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new College Chapel was attended, on Friday last, by a large concourse of citizens and strangers. The address of President THORNTON was one of more than ordinary excellence.

The difficulty between the Students and the Trustees of the College remains as it was. The greater number of them have left, and the other will undoubtedly go. The step is one which they will ever after regret; and I am satisfied that the reflection of their mature years will convince them of their error. A large number of applicants have been examined the week, and if all be admitted the number of students in the classes of next year will somewhat exceed one hundred.

December 12.
We to-day witnessed the inauguration of Governor MANNING. The ceremony was very im-

posing, and was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens and ladies in the Representatives Hall. Proclamations were afterwards made by Sheriff NORTON, in doing which he came very near proclaiming the Governor President of the United States. He was interrupted, however, before pronouncing the title fully. The friends of the Governor may regard this as omens of his future exaltation to the Presidency.

The House is in session to-night, and making every effort to work up to the day of adjournment. The proceedings, however, are at this moment characterized by much tumult and disorder. Each member is solicitous of having his own measure called up. To save those Banks whose charters are about to expire, Mr. HUNT moved to take up one of the bills for re-charter; and upon its passage, he moved an amendment providing for the re-charter of the others, and also for the incorporation of one additional bank in Charleston and one in Columbia. To this amendment the friends of the several banks applied for in the country, tacked on a rider providing for the incorporation of banks in Chester, Newberry, Anderson, Sumterville, Winnsboro, and one other in Charleston, which they succeeded in carrying through. With these amendments, the bill is sent to the Senate. As that body has already passed a charter in favor of most of these banks, I presume there will be no difficulty in its passing there, unless they object to this omnibus way of doing business.

It is understood that the Senate refuses to reconsider the resolution for adjournment as requested by the House. The latter body, however, is forced to insist upon it; and they have accordingly refused to-night to take up the Tax Bill for consideration. This imposes upon the Senate the necessity either to adjourn without having provided for raising supplies, or to recede from their resolution to adjourn on Wednesday. We know not what course they will take. If the former, the Governor must of necessity reconvene the Legislature in extra session. I cannot believe that the Senate will carry their obstinacy to that extent. It is therefore yet somewhat uncertain when we will adjourn. c. p. m.

Correspondence of the Palmetto Standard.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.

JAMES TUPPER, Esq., was to have delivered an address on temperance last night, at the Hall of the Sons, corner of King and Wentworth streets; but on account of the inclemency of the weather it was postponed. Police the address is designed more particularly for the ladies, showing their influence, and the part they have to act in the great temperance reformation. Mr. Tupper is a good speaker, and never fails to interest his audience, on whatever subject he may speak. And although a little ultra upon the subject of temperance, yet I am willing to allow that it is an error of the head more than the heart, and that all his efforts in the cause are intended to encourage sober and temperate habits, and promote the public good.

I am pleased to say that a law has passed the Legislature extending the term of office held by the Mayor to two years, and also making a tax necessary to an exercise of suffrage in that particular case. It may appear a little harsh, but still it is necessary in order to purify the ballot box, and add to the dignity and respectability of free suffrage. The bribery, perjury and corruption which have characterized our municipal elections for several years past is truly revolting to a man of nice sensibilities, and a high sense of honor. Not only have votes been put up to the highest bidder, but scores of votes have been manufactured for the occasion among foreigners, sailors and paupers. Now a certificate from the tax collector will be necessary to constitute a legal voter.

The Infant-Drummer has gone to Columbia to give "the assembled wisdom of the State" a touch of his skill in rousing the dormant fires of patriotism, by the thundering drum and spirit-stirring fire. He is certainly the prodigy of the age, and is a worthy subject for the speculation of naturalists and phenologists. His bump of music must be excessively large, and that of combativeness must also be pretty well developed, from the manner in which he strikes his drum. He will return to the city next week, and give an exhibition on Wednesday night, for the benefit of the Fireman's Charitable Association. All who have seen him acknowledge that his precociousness is truly astounding.

The past has been another crowded week, and the rush upon the Hotels has been such, that it was impossible to accommodate all, and many were turned away from room to room to accommodate them. Our streets, and places of amusement are thronged with busy, bustling, active life, all intent upon business or pleasure. The former class you will find on Hayne street, Meeting, or the Bay, with pencil and a blank book in hand, and pockets well lined with the sine qua non, and two or three of our wholesale merchants bowing and smiling round them, each speaking of most excellent bargains that can be obtained at a certain store on the next block owned by himself & Co. The latter class you will find at the Theatre, the Moulin Rouge, the Battery, or Concert Hall, with any amount of rattles, cigars, and white kids, with now and then a sprinkling of moustache, where the territory is sufficiently extensive and productive to produce them.

LOLA MONTES made her debut on Monday night, in the character of *Maritana*, in the play of the *Maid of Saragossa*. Her first appearance upon the stage called down the house in roars of long and loud applause, which seemed to take her a little aback. She seemed somewhat agitated, which betrayed itself by a slight palor and trembling of the lip, and a gentle heave of the chest; but in a moment she was herself again, and casting a hasty glance at the pit and galleries, as if to ascertain whether the audience weuld justify a master effort, she moved once or twice in queen-like majesty across the stage, and then commenced her part, in the soft, silvery tones of her inimitable voice. She sustained herself well throughout the whole piece, and although it sometimes taxed her voice and physical strength rather too much, yet she reached the highest pitch of enthusiasm without seeming to labor or exert herself, so as to become the least disagreeable or painful to the audience. Her face and figure are faultless, and in her stage costume, and by the glare of gas-light, she seemed truly beautiful and enchanting.

She repeated the same piece on Tuesday night with the same triumphant success, if any thing excelling her former effort. On Wednesday night she performed her far-famed and most celebrated "Spider Dance," which she accom-

plished to the entire satisfaction of all. No one has ever attempted that dance, except Lola herself, and if they ever should, a failure would be the consequence. She is the inventor, originator, and sole proprietor, but she need not protect her property by a copyright, as no one will ever attempt to rob her either of the profits or honor.

RANDOM.

(From the Daily Carolinian.)

Gov. Manning.
Hon. J. L. MANNING was yesterday installed Governor of the State. The following is his inaugural address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To be elevated under unusual circumstances to the first office of the State, would have gratified my utmost ambition; but when thus bestowed upon me by those who represent every shade of political opinion within its limits, the gift is infused with additional causes for pride and gratification. I shall, therefore, regard it as a part of my duty, to represent and cultivate these harmonious sentiments; and trust, that by uniting with it a desire to discharge uprightly and zealously the duties which will soon devolve upon me, to retain your confidence, and that of the people you represent.

I deem it proper upon the threshold of office to state in brief and general terms, the views which will hereafter govern my official conduct.

Our constitution confides but a limited portion of the active power of government to its chief executive officer. Besides the general superintendence demanded of him, the supervision of the institutions of education, and the command and inspection of militia, his most responsible duty is, the discreet exercise of his prerogative, in tempering any undue rigor, in the enforcement of the penal law.

It is scarcely necessary to advert to the importance of a proper attention to those institutions which the State has established for the improvement of education. I shall regard it as one of my most pleasing fancies, to do my part in the discharge of this, our common duty. And if I can contribute, in any degree, to raise the standard, or extend the benefits of these establishments, I shall regard myself as richly rewarded for the most anxious efforts.

A proper attention to the organization of the militia, is also an indispensable part of my public duty; and if we cannot expect to render our citizen-soldiery equal to those trained in the severe school of military life, we may yet do most important service in keeping up such a system, as will at once remind our countrymen that they may one day have to take their place in the field, and will keep us acquainted with the resources of the State.

The Constitution requires of me to take care that the laws be executed in mercy; and to this end I clothes me with the power of pardon and reprieve. In my view, this by no means permits me to indulge my own feelings in the general administration of justice. The expediency of any law is exclusively a question for the Legislature. The correctness of the conviction must rest with the tribunals of the country. In unrelenting, therefore, to arrest the course of the law, the responsibility of interfering remains entirely with myself. It is only in those rare instances, in which, consistently with the efficiency of the general law, and without impairing its sanction, a pardon may be extended, that this power ought, as I conceive, to be exercised; and to those will I strictly confine myself.

For two years, gentlemen, the authority is delegated to us, to administer the affairs of this Commonwealth. It is a noble trust, and one which is attended with the gravest responsibilities. Possessing myself, neither the rare gift of great abilities, nor a large political experience, I shall rely with confidence upon that prudence, wisdom and patriotism, which have always characterized your respective bodies. We live in a period of our history, free from cal and faction at home; and are blessed with institutions honored for their antiquity, and made sacred by the approval of generations of wise and good men. Except those gradual modifications of law, which time and change of circumstances, always render necessary, your action, by every dictate of wisdom, should be of a character purely conservative.

Happily for us, we live under a constitution, in which every legal interest is blended and harmonized by a judicious adjustment; and whilst it allows to every citizen the largest liberty compatible with order, and gives all due effect to popular conviction; it also affords an adequate representation to the refinement, intelligence, and property of the country. It is to these advantages, you add a higher standard of popular education, so as to extend proper encouragement to those liberal pursuits, which elevate the national character; and to apply science to Agriculture, and the useful Arts, and as a consequence, diversify the industry of the country; and ultimately take measures for the increase of your commerce, by opening to your markets those great valleys of the west, which as no distant day, are destined by their trade, to make whole continents rich; you that live under a government which you may proudly compare, either in character, prosperity, or stability, with any which is mentioned in the history of republic institutions.

I am about to take the oath prescribed by law, to preserve, protect, and defend, the constitution of this State, and of the United States. I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge my obligations to both; not less for the respect and veneration in which I hold them, than that the future happiness and prosperity of the country depend upon their maintenance and inviolability.

We yet have high duties to perform, touching the welfare of the South, by giving fresh vitality and a more effective organization to those well-tried principles of State Rights, which this Commonwealth has been so long and ardently attached. But should it happen, however, in the Providence of God, that, during the term of my office, obligations to one shall become incompatible with the support of the other, then, both my inclination and duty as a State Rights Republican, will be to sustain the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

The government of the United States has recently undergone trials of its strength to which it has never before been subjected; and which have threatened to sever, from time to time, the bonds which unite its various parts in a Federal compact. But the unyieldingness of the

people to endanger a Government, under which they have enjoyed so much happiness and attained such prosperity, has induced them to rally to a certain extent, the tendencies to reckless fanaticism and a total disregard of the guarantees of the Constitution. As if to carry these views into effect, they have, by an unexampled majority, given the administration of the Federal Government into the hands of those who stand pledged before the country to sustain all these guarantees, and the rights of each section of the Confederacy.

But whilst this State has given its support, with remarkable unanimity, to the candidates of the Democratic party for the highest honors of the American Republic, and listened to the pledges which that party has given to protect the Southern portion of the Confederacy in the enjoyment of all its rights, to which our State has been so long and so ardently attached—principles by which the triumph was achieved over the doctrines of consolidation, and which mark the administration of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, as the halcyon days of the Republic; it is only by the revival of these principles and their active influence in the control of party organization, that security can be given to individual liberty, through the separate energies of distinct governments, the general interests preserved from the injustice of sectional legislation, and our domestic concerns fortified against the inroads of federal authority.

Having thus briefly expressed my views upon those topics to which it seemed proper to advert on the present occasion, I now invoke the blessings of the Almighty, upon the present and future action of the co-ordinate branches of our government, and hope, that through His mercy, everything may work well together, to perpetuate the many advantages and blessings, which have hitherto attended the results of our industry, and crown the wisdom of our Magistrates and Counsellors.

Later from Mexico.—Dates received from Mexico to the 10th ult., announce that the Tehuantepec propositions are to be published, and the decision left to Congress.

Accounts from Sonora report that the Government troops, under General Blanco, fought the rebels under Comte de Brouillon, and that the rebels were defeated.

The State of Aguas Calientes, had pronounced in favor of the plan of Gaudalajara, and contributed large quantities of arms to the Revolutionists.

The authorities of Orizaba were treating with the insurgents at Vera Cruz, and probably would surrender to the latter.

At Mazatlan two vessels of war, which were sent from Acapulco to blockade the port, had joined the insurgents.

Mr. Clay in London.—After the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent, Mr. Clay and the other negotiators came over to London and were entertained at dinner by Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Clay in one of his letters, thus relates an anecdote in relation to this dinner.

"Sir Charles Bagot was of the company, and was then on the eve of departure for the United States; the conversation became animated and was protracted an hour or more beyond the customary time of leaving the table. Mr. Clay indulged his powers of dialogue and discussion with his characteristic ease and piquancy; his colleagues took their due share in the conversation; after the dispersion of the guests, Mr. Bagot remained behind for some confidential discourse with the host. As soon as they were alone his lordship rubbed his hands together and exclaimed: 'I like the Kentucky man the best—I like the Kentucky man the best.'"

The Presidential Election.—Although the official returns from a number of the States have not been received, it is ascertained that Genl. Pierce will have a plurality over Scott on the popular vote of about 207,000; and a majority over both Scott and Hale of some \$9,000. His majority on both popular vote and electors is larger than that of any candidate since the existence of the present parties. The whole vote cast will be not much less than three millions.

Apprehension of a Commercial Crisis in Europe.—The New York Evening Post learns from private sources that there is an irritable feeling prevalent among commercial classes in France and Germany, extending somewhat to that class in England which has connections with the continent. Fears are expressed that a commercial crisis will happen in Paris and the commercial resources of Germany, similar to those that happened here in 1836, and in England in 1824.

At the recent session of the Legislature of Vermont, resolutions were adopted protesting against the measure of Canadian reciprocity which has been proposed, and which amounts to our taking off the duties on the chief articles of Canadian production, while the duties on nearly everything that we send to Canada are retained.

Another Expedition.—A writer in the Washington Union, speaking of Brazil, says that this Government is fitting out a naval expedition to explore the rivers of that country, and to make known their navigability and the commercial resources of the countries drained by them, that our merchants may know how to send, what to sell, and what to buy there. He seems desirous that our Government should force open the free navigation of the Amazon, after the fashion of the English in China, and the intended Japan expedition.

MARRIED.
On Sunday, the 12th ult., by John Davis, Esq., Mr. JOHN MATFIELD, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Sylvanus Carter, all of this place.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Anderson, Mr. HENRY F. BROACH, to Miss ANNE L. BARRATT, all of York District.

Fruit Trees.
T. H. FEATHERS, of North Carolina, has arrived in town with a choice lot of Apple, Peach, Nectarine and Apricot Trees; also a few rose plants and may be found at the Depot, or Henry & Herndon's Store.

Temperance Meeting.
The Mt. Prospect Perpetual Abstinence Society will meet at Hopewell (Baptist Church) on Saturday 25th inst. The Robobeth and Richardson Total Abstinence Societies, Beaverdam Division S. of T. and Juvenile Coldwater Army, No. 1 are invited to meet with us.

The Rev. I. McDonald, Rev. Wm. Banks and J. Lucas Gaston, are respectfully invited to address the meeting.

The Cedar Street Brass Band is also invited, under the Providence of God, that, during the term of my office, obligations to one shall become incompatible with the support of the other, then, both my inclination and duty as a State Rights Republican, will be to sustain the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

WM. FERGUSON, President.

H. SURGEON, Secretary.

Dec. 8 49 21

ALL Persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the late Wm. S. GIBBS, are requested to render them in duly attested and sworn statements to the Estate, by making payment to

ANNA FRANCES GIBBS, Executor.

Nov. 24 47

Carolina Female College.

It becomes necessary, in view of the deplorable state of the public mind, and the prevalence of the fever of fanaticism, to call attention to the College, during a part of the autumn just closed.

Early in September, the Typhoid Fever made its appearance in the vicinity of the College, but none of the Students were affected with it until the 5th of October. First and last, about 20 were unwell, but only 8 had the fever fully developed; and of this number two died.

Several of the Students, who left soon after the appearance of the fever, and others who had retired temporarily, before we had any affliction, were taken sick at home, and of this number one died.

It was reported that 25 or 30 Students had the fever at one time, and that none in College were well. The truth is, we had at no time exceeding two cases together of the fever; tho' as many as five or six of the Students may have been unwell at the same time. Numbers left in perfect health, and some have stayed, who have continued well all the time.

Many Parents, who were for their daughters, alleged that they would have been at home if they had known facts in the case, but as they had come, and the girls were anxious to see home, they would take them.

Some disliked the expense of payment to the end of the session, but in the absence of any thing alarming, the Trustees considered this important to their own protection; for all must see how ruinously it would operate against the Institution, the unreasonably to stop its expenses and close its doors.

The Patrons were officially notified of the true state of things, but from various rumors, fabricated by the vicious and circulated by the credulous, they took the alarm and determined to see for themselves. In view of the foregoing facts and statements, the Trustees, at a meeting in October last, passed, unanimously, the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That as Stockholders and Trustees of the F. College, while we have in submission to the will of Providence, in removing, by death, two of the Students of this Institution, we feel determined to exert ourselves in searching out and removing any thing which by possibility, might have contributed to produce the fever, with which we have been visited; and will be believing that the location is not objectionable in any respect, we hope our Patrons will not abandon us.

To all this I must heartily subscribe; and have yet to be convinced that a more healthy place can be found than the site of C. F. College.

N. B. The next Session will open on the 12th of January. Parents are earnestly requested to send, or bring their daughters at the commencement of the session.

Tuition and Board, embracing regular College Course, payable in advance, \$25.00 per Session of 5 months. Extra charges for Music, &c., all moderate.

Dec. 15 50 11

Wool Carding.
At Hayes' Fishing Creek Mills.

THE subscriber has now in full operation, one of Boynton's Improved Carding Engines, which, for size and efficiency, surpasses anything of the kind ever introduced into this country; and would inform those who have wool to card, that they can have it done in the best manner, and made in Rolls 30 inches long, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Persons from a distance need have no apprehensions that they will not get their work done at once, as we are prepared to risk and card 200 lbs. of wool in the day, and to deliver the same, in the most perfect condition, to the other Mills, as the water will have to be higher to flood or lower to drain these works than it has been in the last twelve months.

Grinding.

Sawing.
done as usual. A superior lot of Weather-boarded Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and other Lumber, always on hand.

Cash paid for Timber, Wheat and Wool.

N. R. RAVES, Proprietor.

J. RUSSELL, Superintendent.

Wallace, Dec. 15 50 11

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.
WATCHES and Jewelry of all kinds, carefully repaired and warranted, at the lowest prices.

Dec. 15 50 11

W. N. B. Fine Watch Crystals 774 50 11

Notice.

I WILL sell at public outcry, on Thursday, the 6th day of January next, at my residence, my plantation of

One Hundred and Seventy-five Acres,

which is well improved and in excellent condition; several very likely

Negroes;

Horses and Buggy, Mules, Cattle and Hogs;

Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton-seed;

Household and Kitchen Furniture; Blacksmith Tools; Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to mention.

The land may be treated for privately until day of sale.

I will also hire out 12 or 15 negroes until the first day of Dec. 1893.

Liberal terms will be extended to purchasers, which will be made known on day of sale.

EDWARD LEWIS.

Dec. 15 50 11

Notice.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in front of the Court House, on the first Monday in January next, a first-rate TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE. Any one wishing to purchase, can have an opportunity of examining by applying at this office.

Dec. 15 50 11

CORN WANTED.

FROM one to five thousand bushels good sweet Corn, can be sold at once.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Dec. 1 48 11

West India Sugar and Molasses.

RHOS. W. L. Molasses, 30 to 35c.

Sugar, 6 to 8c.

At PINCHBACK'S.

CHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

APPLS Green, bush	100
APPLS Red, bush	100
BAGGING, Ounce	100
BACON, Sides	100
BUTTER, Cream	100
DESSA, bush	100
CANDLES, 4s	100
CORNS, bush	100
COFFEE, bush	100
FLOUR, bush	100
GRAIN, bush	100
LARD, bush	100
MOLASSES, bush	100
PEACHES, bush	100
RICE, bush	100
SUGARS, bush	100
SALT, bush	100
SPICES, bush	100
WHEAT, bush	100

We are authorized to announce that the following are the prices of the various articles of the market.

Commissioner's Sale.

By order of the Court of Equity in this case, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House, on the first Monday in January next, the following real estate, to-wit:

1. Tract A, in the Town of Chester, containing 791 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

2. Tract B, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

3. Tract C, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

4. Tract D, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

5. Tract E, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

6. Tract F, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

7. Tract G, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

8. Tract H, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

9. Tract I, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

10. Tract J, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

11. Tract K, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

12. Tract L, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

13. Tract M, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

14. Tract N, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

15. Tract O, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

16. Tract P, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

17. Tract Q, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

18. Tract R, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

19. Tract S, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

20. Tract T, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

21. Tract U, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

22. Tract V, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

23. Tract W, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

24. Tract X, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

25. Tract Y, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

26. Tract Z, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

27. Tract AA, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

28. Tract AB, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

29. Tract AC, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

30. Tract AD, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

31. Tract AE, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

32. Tract AF, containing 125 acres, bounded by lands of J. T. M. McNeill and others.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HEYMAN & SHANNON

WHO have recently formed a partnership at Chester, S. C., take the liberty of informing the public that they are now receiving, and offering at very low rates, a well selected stock of FANCY, STAPLE, AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Such as cannot be surpassed in any part of the Country. Persons who wish to purchase, would do well to visit them, as they are confident that the quality of their goods and the short profits will afford strong inducements to give them a preference.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS. Silks, of every variety and color; Crapes, Laines, Llama Cloth; Alpaca and Mohair Lustre, Brocade and Merino.

CALICOES. At all prices. Dress Trimmings, Bonnets, Shawls, & Mantillas, Ladies Kid Slippers, Ties, Walking Shoes, Boots and Gaiters.

All of which they will sell at great bargains. Their establishment will be found in the building occupied by Letson's Hotel, and in the room formerly occupied by McDonald and Pinchback.

GEO. HEYMAN. A. M. SHANNON. No. 24. 47

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their stock of English, French and American

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Viz:

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Figured, Colored and Black Silks.

Black Watered Silks. Brocade American, something new. Paris & Figured Main Deline, of all qualities. English and French Merinos.

French and Scotch Ginghams, some at 12 1/2 cts. Calicoes of every variety—good at 6 1/2. White, Black and Colored Kid Gloves.

Merino and Cashmere Gloves. Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery.

Handsome Bonnet, Neck and Shawl Ribbons. Black Silk Mantillas. Canton Crapes and Merino Mantillas.

Thread and Cotton Laces. Swiss, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings. Red, White, Pink, and Blue Flannels.

Worked Collars—a beautiful assortment. Shawls, of various qualities. Brown Shirtings—very good, at 4 1/2 cts. Bleached Shirtings, at 5 cts.

ALSO: A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps.

ALL OF WHICH WE WILL SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Oct. 20. 42

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have just received a very large and handsome stock of READY MADE CLOTHING of every variety, which they are selling very low.

ALSO: A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Vestings.

DAVEGA & BENNETT. Oct. 20. 42

SILKS!! SILKS!! SILKS!!

THE subscribers invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Silks, consisting of

BLACK AND COLORED BROCADE SILKS. PLAIN, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. BLACK WATERED AND COLORED SILKS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT. Oct. 20. 42

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

HENRY & HERNDON.

RECEIVING a full supply of new and desirable goods, suited to the season—consisting of

CHEMISES, SWEATERS, every department. LADIES DRESS GOODS, every variety, from the most elegant to the most common.

Hats, Caps & Bonnets, (newest styles). BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, of the best manufacture.

Blankets & Flannels, at the lowest prices. HARDWARE & CUTLERY, BUILDING MATERIALS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

Purchasers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere—they may save something by it.

Our goods were bought with Cash, and we are offering them at the lowest prices. In this establishment the purchaser will find every thing he needs, and at the most reasonable prices. We receive new goods every week.

Oct. 13. 41

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which comprises one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this market; and having bought them from Direct Importers he is prepared to offer them, at as low as any goods bought at the North or any where else.

D. PINCHBACK. Oct. 6. 40

J. & T. M. Graham. WOULD return their thanks to their customers and the public generally for their former favors and patronage, and say that they are now receiving their new supply of Spring and Summer Goods, of the latest styles; all which they will sell low for cash, or to approved customers on time.

A general assortment of Groceries, Cheap for Cash! Chester, May 12. 47

GRIST AND SAW MILLS. THE WHEAT AND CORN MILLS of the subscriber, on Fishing Creek, have undergone thorough repairs, to which have been added new and improved Runways and Bolting machinery, the castings having been discarded. His dam is new and tight, so as to furnish at all times an abundance of water. The hands attached to the Mill are steady and careful, and the whole is under the superintendence of a regular millwright, who is thoroughly skilled in the business of managing mills. He feels confident, therefore, that all who give the Mills a trial, will receive satisfaction. The Saw Mill has also been re-fitted. He is also adding to the Mills.

Wool Carding Machine, of the most approved style, and will in a few weeks be prepared to card rolls of the best quality and at the most reasonable terms. J. RUSSELL, Superintendent. August 4. 40

Negro Linens. FROM North Carolina, extra heavy, hand made, just received. HENRY & HERNDON. Nov. 3. 44

Estate Sale.

FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES. BY permission of the Ordinary of Chester District, we will sell at the plantation of the late Wm. Heath, dec'd., on Tuesday the 21st of December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

Nine Likely Negroes, Horses, Cows and Hogs, One Road Wagon, Corn, Potatoes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale. J. B. McCULLY, Adm'r. W. R. HEATH.

ALSO—At the same time and place, will be sold the personal property of Wm. C. Heath, deceased, consisting of

SIX NEGROES, CORN, FODDER, STOCK, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. J. B. McCULLY, Adm'r. Dec. 1. 48-3t

NOTICE.

BY permission of the Ordinary of Chester District, will be sold at the late residence of Jns. Gill, dec'd., on the 21st of December, inst., all the Real and Personal Estate of said dec'd., consisting of

136 ACRES OF LAND, well improved and timbered. One Likely Negro Girl, Horses and Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Wheat, Rice, Cakes, Cotton, One Road Wagon and Harness, One Set Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms made known on day of sale. T. J. GILL, J. Q. A. GILL, Es'rs. Dec. 8. 48-2t

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, situated on Fishing Creek, bounded by lands of Ed. Moore, J. Smith, Wm. Erwin and others. There are 233 acres in the Tract, 100 of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the place a comfortable Dwelling House, and all necessary out buildings, with good spring water. It is about 3 miles from the Charlotte Rail Road, and about the same distance from the King's Mountain. Persons wishing to purchase, can receive all necessary information from the subscriber, living on Lincoln road to Chester, near Joel Joiner's or by letter addressed to him, at Yorkville, S. C.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSTON. Nov. 17. 46

Estate Sale.

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY. THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of C. T. Randall, deceased, will sell, on Tuesday the 4th January, 1853, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

56 NEGROES, Stock, Corn, Fodder, &c., &c.

The sale will take place at the residence of the deceased, on Sandy River, 10 miles West of Chesterville.

Terms of Sale: The negroes on a credit of 12 months, with interest from day of sale, and two good sureties. The other property will be sold for cash.

SAMUEL L. RANDELL. Sept. 1. 38

South Carolina, Newberry Sentinel Fairfield Herald and Charleston Mercury will copy weekly until day of sale.

Estate Sale of Valuable Property. AS Administrator of James C. Hicklin deceased, the undersigned will sell, on Wednesday, 22nd December next, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of

Twelve Negroes. Stock, of all kinds, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Fodder, &c.

The Sale will take place at the late residence of the deceased, 9 miles East of Chesterville.

Terms of Sale.—Twelve months credit, purchasers giving notes with interest from date of Sale, with two approved sureties.

JASON HICKLIN, Administrator. Nov. 17. 46

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of McDonald & Pinchback, will find the Books and Notes of that concern with D. Pinchback, at his new Dry Goods Store, where they are earnestly requested to call and settle as early as possible. Those having open accounts will confer a favor by closing them, if it is only by note, but cash would be preferred as we wish to have all of our accounts closed up by the first of October.

MCDONALD & PINCHBACK. June 23. 35-4t

IRON AND NAILS.

WE have just received and have for sale a large stock of Iron, assorted, of the best quality. Also: A large stock of Nails, assorted, from 3 to 40d.

HENRY & HERNDON. July 14. 46

Infallible Yeast Powder.

BEWARE of imitations! The genuine Proctor & Merrill's Infallible Yeast Powder for sale at the Chester Drug Store, next door to the Kennedy House.

J. A. REEDY. Nov. 17. 46

Family Soap.

A NEW PATENT SOAP can be used with any kind of water. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and with less trouble and expense than with any other soaps known.

For sale at the Chester Drug Store. J. A. REEDY. Nov. 17. 46

Cooking Soda.

A Superior article at 10 cents, cash. Salaratus " " J. A. REEDY.

Adamantine Candles.

20 BOXES Adamantine Candles, at 30 to 34 cents per pound, at PINCHBACK'S Grocery Store. July 14. 46

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

GUNNY and Dundee Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Very Low, at PINCHBACK'S Grocery Store. July 14. 46

Blankets, Kerseys, Negro Shoes, &c.

FINE Bed and Negro Blankets, Kerseys, Plains and Cambrages. Negro Shoes, Dickie Boots, Waxed and Sewed, just received at PINCHBACK'S. Oct. 20. 42

CASTOR OIL.

FRESH and good, for sale by the gallon and by the quart, at J. A. REEDY'S. Nov. 17. 46

Negroes for Sale.

By permission of Peter Wylie, Esq., Ordinary for Chester District, I will sell at Public Auction, before the Court House in Chester, on the first Monday in February next,

Forty Likely Negroes, belonging to the Estate of F. W. Davis.

Terms: One half cash, balance by note at six months, with two good endorsers, interest from date, payable at the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C.

W. D. DESAUSSEUR, Executor. Nov 10. 45

Copartnership.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day associated themselves together under the name of

Chisholme & Carroll, for the purpose of buying Cotton and selling Groceries, at Chester, S. C. They also intend keeping themselves supplied with all the fabrics as well as other articles in common use among farmers. Their store is near to the Depot, between Brawley & Alexander and Mills & Co.

W. M. D. CHISHOLME, JNO. L. CARROLL. Sept. 29. 43

DOMESTIC FOWLS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a few pairs of the fine SHANGAI FOWLS to sell. Any person wishing to improve their breed of Domestic Fowls, can procure the best stock in the United States, by applying soon to

JAMES PAGAN. Oct. 20. 42

Books and Stationery.

Bryan & McCarter, in Columbia, and McCarter & Co., in Charleston.

HAVE the largest assortment of Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, and SCHOOL BOOKS. Also of American, English and French Stationery, than can be found in the Southern States.

As they buy exclusively for cash, their prices will correspond. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

R. S. BAYAN, J. J. McCARTER. August 4. 30

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

JUST received a fine Stock of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from Liverpool, which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

BENNETT & LEWIS. Nov. 17. 46

E. J. WEST, SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

CHESTER, C. H., S. C. I am engaged in the manufacture of Saddles, Brides, Harness, &c., which he will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of like quality can be had elsewhere. He uses only the best material, and his work being done under his personal supervision, he can easily warrant it to be executed in workmanlike manner. Any order with which his friends may favor him, can be filled on short notice.

REPAIRING is done with dispatch and promptness, and on reasonable terms. May 26. 46

Dissolution.

BE firm of CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or on the books of the concern, are requested to make settlement without delay, as it is intended to close the business promptly.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Crawford, Mills & Co., will continue to conduct the business at the old stand. THOS. S. MILLS. Sept. 15. 36

Removal.

THE Firm of A. G. PAGAN, & CO., have REMOVED their stock of Goods to the Room lately occupied by White, Rice & Co. They would respectfully invite their friends and customers to give them a call at their new Room. They feel grateful for past patronage and will be happy for a continuance of the same.

Sept. 15. 36

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has moved his Stock of Dry Goods into the New Store Room next door to Messrs. A. G. PAGAN & CO., adjoining his Grocery Store near the Court House, where he will be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, and will show them as pretty and as good an assortment, at as low prices, as any other house in the up country. Give me a call and see for yourself.

Chester, June 16. D. PINCHBACK. 47

Fruits, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c.

AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Saguars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (Adamantine and tallow.)

Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.) Mackerel; No. 1 and 2, half-kilts; and all varieties of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER. July 9. 28-4t

TO RENT.

I HAVE a good Store Room to rent, situated near the Depot, in a business part of the town. The room is particularly adapted to the Grocery and Cotton business.

I will also rent my dwelling house and lot, adjoining the store room, if desired. It is a comfortable two story house, with about 2 acres of ground attached, and a well of excellent water. Terms low.

SAMUEL MCNINCH. Oct. 20. 42

Tobacco.

THE best Chewing Tobacco to be had by retailing at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY. Nov. 17. 46

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Chester Court House, on the first Monday of January next, the plantation belonging to the Estate of Robert Robinson, deceased, containing about

Six Hundred and Twenty Acres, near 280 of which is in woods, and mostly well timbered. The plantation lies near the Court House, and within two hundred yards of the Rail Road Depot. The land is mostly productive, and there is every necessary out-building on the premises. It will be divided to suit purchasers if desired.

Terms.—A credit of one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, payable annually.

W. P. GILL & OTHERS, Legatee. Dec. 1. 48-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 15th day of December next, at the residence of the late Samuel Moore, near Brattonsville, in York District, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

THIRTY-FIVE NEGROES, Cotton, Corn, Horses, Mules, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles. Terms of Sale will be accommodating.

SAMUEL E. MOORE, Administrator. Nov. 17. 46

Farmers Look to Your Interests!!

THE Gardener and Complete Florist: New American Gardener, by Fessenden; Smith's Productive Farming; Popular Vegetable Propagation; Treatise on the Vine; Silk Growers Guide; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees; Stock Raisers Manual; Cobbett's Cottage Economy;

Farmer's Department.

GUANO FOR SOUTHERN FIELDS.

By a judicious system of rotation of crops and proper shifts, after grade, ditching and horizontalizing your rows, with the application of 200 lbs. of guano per acre, spread broadcast for small grain crops, and about 250 lbs. for drill or hill crops, in addition to the pay of good crops, in a very few years any of our badly managed land may be restored to its original fertility. Its proper application is simple, convenient and expeditious; and the true philosophy, doubtless, of its most economical use, consists in feeding the plant directly, rather than in manuring the land.

For garden vegetables, either for profit or for the pleasure of enjoying them to perfection, a large quantity of guano will be required per acre; but not, however, at the first dressing. In the preparation of your garden beds or squares, put on in the proportion of two hundred pounds per acre, broadcast, and again and again upon the land thoroughly and deep; and then line your rows and sow your seed in drills. Your plants being up, you can treat them just as you would a pig, that you intended to grow to a given size, given length of time—feed and water every day! When you stir the ground about the plants, which should be done frequently, sprinkle enough of finely pulverized guano on the surface, near the plants to give the ground a yellowish tinge, then gently hoe or rake it into the soil. In addition to this you may, every evening, or as often as you wish, sprinkle the plants with a solution of guano from a watering pot; make the solution by dissolving six-eighths ounce of guano in three gallons of water, well stirred up. The only danger is over supply at a time.

I have used guano, compounded and alone, on all varieties of field crops, and I am satisfied, as the experience of any planter using it will very soon teach him, that it will not only speed time in compounding guano with any other article. Lime, ashes, and all wet substances, are a positive injury, they liberate its valuable gases, and its compost with dry substances, such as wet and light mould, etc., augment the labor of applying it to the land without a corresponding remuneration. I cannot but be understood here as depreciating the value of lime, ashes, muck, or any of this class of valuable fertilizers; by no means. I know their value well; but I do state, emphatically, that the time consumed in preparing such compost, is money lost, for reasons at once obvious and plain. As stated above, two hundred pounds of guano spread broadcast, upon land per acre, and well plowed in, and the grain then sowed, either wheat, oats, rye, and the land harrowed smoothly and properly, will reward the planter with the inductions farmer with a luxuriant and large crop. Land thus prepared will produce a heavy crop of Indian corn also, though I prefer applying it to corn after the plant has come up, after the following simple and expeditious method: When the corn has grown to three or four blades, run round tolerably close with a scoter plow, which is followed by a boy with a bucket of guano and a teaspoon who will drop a spoonful of the guano opposite each hill in the scoter furrow. This gives about two teaspoonfuls of guano to each hill; or about two hundred and fifty pounds per acre. The guano thus deposited should be covered immediately, which is done by the next furrow. Forty to fifty bushels may be grown in this way upon very ordinary land.

I use guano to my cotton in the same way, after the cotton is up and ready for ploughing the first time, as I regulate my stand of cotton at the time of planting by a compass or dibble, in the hills on the bed, at exact distance of twenty-four, thirty to thirty-six inches according to the improved condition of the land.

There is another mode of using guano upon cotton seed, that possesses much merit, which is this: after wetting and rubbing the seed until separated, which they do very readily; then roll them in dry pulverized guano, and plant them immediately; a process immediately superior to rolling the seed in plaster, lime or ashes, each of which, however, is beneficial. — *Ala. Planter.*

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

BY D. JOHNSTON.

Another system of plowing, until recently little practiced in the United States, and in its true form, yet very imperfectly understood in the South, will be recognized under the head of subsoil plowing, which does not imply, as is commonly supposed, the turning up of the soil to a prodigious depth, but is performed by an implement of very simple construction, following in the furrow after a surface turning plow, elevating the subsoil, (or the strata of earth below the reach of an ordinary turning plow, following it to fall back upon its original foundation, but into its original position, as many descriptions indicate.

Thus the soil may be brought to a proper state of porosity, to any reasonable depth to admit the penetration of the atmosphere, and penetration of water, without producing the results which are dreaded by most southern cultivators, that of bringing the so turned surface down to the surface, which operation would fall under the head of trench plowing.

The water will agree that trench plowing is not applicable to general husbandry, nor is it advisable; but there is a

method by which the soil may be deepened by inversion without deterioration, but with advance of two varieties of plowing above referred to. Suppose, for example, a field to be broken to the depth of six inches with the surface plow, and subsoiled to the depth of nine inches or any other practical depth of nine inches or any other practical depth, the heretofore impenetrable subsoil has been rendered porous and is therefore susceptible of being pierced by the roots of plants growing thereon, and is also capable of absorbing air, water, carbonic acid, &c., which it will do. Thus, it must appear obvious, that a portion of the subsoil, adjacent to the original surface, which has been turned down upon the pulverized substrata, must have become enriched from natural causes; also much inert fertility existing in the subsoil will be brought into action, noxious compounds destroyed, and new formed, favorable to vegetation, by uniting these constituent elements in some proportion among one another; or some of the aforementioned elements, may unite with others, induced into the soil by its great mechanical improvement, thereby ensuring to the farmer the greatest possible advantage to be derived from whatever traces of fertility may be existing in the soil or atmosphere.

I now propose that the next surface plowing extend one inch deeper than the original, or to the depth of seven inches, bringing to the surface one inch in depth of the subsoil, raised by the previous subsoiling, and rendered to some extent fertile by some, or all of the various changes referred to above. I would also here recommend that as much vegetable matter of whatever form, as possible, should be turned down during the second plowing, i. e., at the time of turning up the one inch in depth of improved subsoil, and be thus brought in contact with the second strata of subsoil. By this means the temperature of the whole mass will be considerably elevated, as well as by admission of the sun's heat, through the porosity of the overlying surface soil. In the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned down, if it be considerable, much good will result, not only from the degree of heat produced, but from the mingling of elements composing two highly contrasting substances, brought into juxtaposition, neutralizing and destroying such as are prejudicial, and husbanding in the great storehouse mechanically formed by the farmer, such as are truly available to the growth of vegetation.

I trust that it will thus be seen that any farmer wishing to improve his soil, may, by exercising the rules above laid down, with proper judgment and skill, permanently improve its texture to the depth of one inch every year, until he shall arrive at the maximum capacity of his implements for deep tillage.

I have before stated that good crops could be produced on new lands, without observing the minutiae of cultivation, but every adept in the science will agree with me, that as the soil becomes exhausted, the product deteriorates annually, until not enough is realized to defray the expense of cultivation; e. g., take old fields thrown out of employment in Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and perhaps some portions of our own beloved State, we may enquire, what is the cause? It is this: The product susceptible of removal, has been carried off the land, no more to be returned; that which could not be removed, has not been plowed in and changed, but with the most soluble, and therefore, the most immediately available ingredients of the soil has been washed down the inclinations of the surface to some adjacent stream, over the subsoil so admirably fitted for a water bed, in addition to its natural tenacity, by the condensing and solidifying friction of plowshares for years. Over this impervious bed, may be seen, shower after shower hurling into oblivion every element of fertility, whether natural or artificial. Therefore the whole strength of the soil has not been exhausted by cropping. It will also appear obvious that the subsoil cannot have become extremely rich from filtration, for as the removal of all fertile elements of the soil, by washing, implies a soluble condition, it necessarily follows, that such removal must be in the direction of the fluid holding such elements in solution; but the subsoil being, as nineteenth of them are, nearly impervious to water, the conducting fluid of the mineral, animal and vegetable pabulum of plants in solution, the only state in which it can be assimilated, it is clear to my mind, that the natural, impenetrable subsoil cannot, in any reasonable length of time, derive a great benefit from the dissipated fertility of the overlying soil, but on the other hand, if the land be properly subsoiled, no such loss will be husbanded and saved, including a great amount certainly derived from the atmosphere, the amount of absorption from that natural source being in exact ratio to the amount of pulverized earth exposed to the penetration of atmospheric influences, no matter if it be two or three feet in depth. Thus, it is evident, that through careless and ignorant management, rich lands become poor, and poor lands poorer; let every land owner look well to this point. I would also here throw out a hint to those settling new farms: Do not commence the "skinning system," thinking thereby to make a fortune. We true, that in a few years you may have cleared an amount equal to the first cost of your land; but, as a set-off, your lands are worn out; whereas, had you commenced operations in a proper manner, for every dollar found short in the purse, you would certainly have realized two in the improved value of your land. I trust I may venture the

assertion, that the time never yet was, when a fine settlement of rich land, well improved, would not sell at a remunerating price.

Subsoiling is a tedious and rather expensive operation, in the outset, but when properly executed, will not require repeating in three to seven years, according to the natural tenacity of the soil.

This operation should be performed by running the furrows parallel with the inclination of surface; or, in other words, up and down the hill; but in all cases where there are ditches or deep water furrows to receive the surplus water, the subsoiling should be performed at right angles to them; thus allowing the water to percolate through the entire substrata, and fall into the ditch and be conveyed off. However, if the subsoiling be so thoroughly done as to pulverize the entire mass, then the direction of furrows is immaterial; but in case of imperfect breaking by horizontal furrows, the water would in its descent, lodge against every intervening, broken space, until sufficiently high to flow over it; and thence by the active force of capillary attraction, the whole surface soil would become wet; and therefore, the subsoiling, before becoming effective, must be performed in the opposite direction.

Calhoun, Ga., March, 1852.

Humorous Reading.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A STORY OF LEAP YEAR.

Sam Smith sat at home on New Year's day, in dishabille. His beard was unshaven, his hair uncombed, his long boots were unblackened, and he was leaning back in a picturesque attitude, with his heels against the mantle piece smoking a cigar. Sam thought to himself that if it was leap year how glorious it would be as the ladies would put the question in accordance with their ancient privileges.

As he was watching the smoke which so gracefully curled, his fancy glowed with the idea, how delightful it would be to have dear creatures endeavoring to do the agreeable.

As he meditated his heart softened, and he began to feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility diffuse over his feelings, and he thought he would faint with propriety the first time a lady should alight on his hand.

Sam, rap, rap, sounded at the door. Sam peeped through the Venetian blinds.

"Mersey!" exclaimed he, "if there isn't Miss Jones, and I dishabille, and looking like a freight, good gracious. I must go right away and fix myself."

As he left the room Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she would wait. Miss Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and now that the season was propitious, she determined to take advantage thereof and do a little courting on her own hook. It was one of woman's privileges, which had been usurped by the tyrant man determined to assert her rights in spite of the hollow formalities of the false system of society.

"Dearest, how beautiful you look," accompanying her words with a glance of an undisguised admiration.

"Share the blushes of modest young man," said Sam, applying the cambric to his face, to hide his confusion.

"Nay, love, why an coy?" said Susan.

"Turn not those lovely eyes, dark as jet, but sparkling as the diamond. Listen, rest," said she, drawing him to the sofa, "there, with my arms around thee, will I protest my true affection."

"Leave me, oh, leave me!" murmured Sam, "think of my youth and inexperience—spare my palpitating heart."

"Leave thee?" said Susan pressing him closer to her, "never until the story of rest, less nights, of unquiet days, of aspiration, fond emotions, and undying love is laid before thee. Know that for years I have nursed for thee a secret passion. Need I tell how often manly beauty moved me, how I worshipped like a sunflower in the vivid light of those raven tresses, how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers; how I would yield to the government of that imperial; thy manners so modest, so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me, for thy joy was my joy. My heart is forever thine—take it—let me snatch the kiss from those ruby lips."

The overwhelming feeling of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden hung fondly over him, and—

Slowly the eyes of Sam Smith opened; he gazed wildly about him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his lover, he blushed deeply, and from behind his handkerchief, faintly faltered out, "ask my name."

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after and got upon the outside with the driver. He asked the driver if he wanted to sell his horse. He replied he did not want to, that he was worth more than \$50, and he would not sell him for that. He asked him if he would take \$100 for him. "Yes," said he. The fourth man quickly paid the money, took the reins and drove the cab up to a bank—slipped it from the harness, and tripped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon the horse's back and rode off, "like a ty-switch," while the insiders were looking out of the window, feeling like slugged asses. He rode to a lawyers' and got a writ made and served, and got back to the hotel just as the insiders came out puffing and blowing. The cab men soon bought back his horse for \$50. The 'sold' men offered to pay that sum, if the fortunate one who found property sufficient to pay his own debt, would not tell of it in Boston.

Power of Attraction.

A jovial set of fellows, fresh from a four years' cruise, were sitting together, one winter's night, spinning miraculous yarns. A number of very strange incidents had been related, as having actually occurred within the experience of the narrators; and after each had told his tale, save one, who sat with a short pipe in his mouth, the others accosted him: "Come, Jim, your's a dry fellow—give us a good yarn." Jim, carefully setting his pipe by his side, said: "nothing, in my whole life, has ever excited any astonishment or admiration, but once; and that time, was when on a cruise north, we had got so far toward the North Pole, that our vessel suddenly ceased to sail; and by no means, within our power could we get her off. After looking around some time, it was ascertained that the attraction of the North Pole, on the heads of the sailors in our craft, had become too strong, and we had to abandon the ship, take to spars and life preservers, and make our escape, as best we could; and some poor fellows who had metal buttons on their trousers, or nails in the heels of their shoes, are their now, if they have not been drawn through." Jim replaced his pipe stem between his lips, and groaned heavily, for the fate of his shipmates.

[N. C. Giraffe.]

The Broadway Quadrilles.

Any body who had ever tried for a quarter of an hour at a time, and that in vain, to cross Broadway, in New York, just where that brass band on the balcony in front of Burnum's Museum, endeavors to drown the tumult of rushing omnibuses, cars, drays, cabs, &c., will appreciate the Lanter's description of the Broadway Quadrilles, as performed by Barnum's brass band:

First.—The two leading couples try to cross and back, stand on pavement and wait ladies chain, full promenade, stages right and left.

Second.—Leading gentlemen advance and retire twice, all set at corners and wait for turn.

Third.—The leading lady and opposite gentlemen advance and retire twice; top and bottom couple try again, and return to place wrathfully. The figure repeated by the sides.

Fourth.—Four stages and four wagons advance and stop; carmen do the same; couples turn and come in collision; Billings gage right and left; M. P. promenades and turns the corner; general muss and back to places.

Fifth.—The leading couple walk round inside the gutter; four ladies advance and serenade; four gentlemen do the same and swear; grand chain; all promenade to places and turn savage; grand chaises croisées to the other side without returning to places; pleasant smiles over the left and promenade for finale with dirty bonce.

CARINE SACAGITY—"I was travelling," says Mr. Blaze, "in a diligence. At the place where we changed horses, I saw a good-looking poodle dog, which came to the coach door, and sat upon his two hind legs, with the air of one begging for something."

"Give him a son," said the postilion to me, "and you will see what he will do with it."

"I threw to him the coin; he picked it up, ran to the baker's and brought back a piece of bread, which he ate. The dog had belonged to a poor blindman, lately died; he had no master, and begged alms on his own account."

Does pa kiss you because he loves you?" inquired a little smelly nosed urchin of his maternal ancestor, the other day.

"To be sure sonny—why?"

"Wal, I guess he loves the kitchen girl, too, for I seen him kiss her more'n forty times last Sunday, when you was gone to meeting."

Perhaps there wasn't "the old nick to pay" that night when somebody came home. Whew!

A friend of mine, who was a few miles in the country during the recent cold 'spell,' relates the following:

A mile or so from the city he met a boy on horseback, crying with the cold. "Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said our friend; "that's the way to keep warm." "It's a b-b-borried horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze!"

If a spoonful of yeast will raise fifty cents worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy a barrel with—

Answer may be handed in over the fence

TAILORING

Ready Made Clothing.

CARROLL & FARLEY.

HAVE received their FALL & WINTER STOCK of all kinds of Clothing suitable for Men and Boys Wear; which they offer low, to make room for more.

Their stock consists in part of all description of Coats, Pants, Vests, Cloaks, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks, Collars, Undershirts, Socks, and many other things too tedious to enumerate.

They also have on hand a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every description of Trimmings. In a word, we feel fully prepared to give satisfaction to about four friends who may favor us with their patronage.

All kinds of work done in the old way, on short notice.

Oct. 13. 41

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned, having associated together for the purpose of keeping a Livery and Sale Stable, at Chester, C. H., (under the firm of SLEIGH & PAGAN) take this method of informing the citizens of this and surrounding Districts, and the traveling public generally, that they will constantly have on hand, for hire, tip-top

Saddle-Horses, Harness Horses, (Single and Double), Buggies, Carriages, &c.

They will also convey persons wishing to go to any portion of the surrounding country, at a reasonable charge.

The merchants and citizens of the town are informed that they purpose running

Drays and Wagons, sufficient to do whatever business may offer in that line.

DROVERS

Will be accommodated with good Lots and everything necessary for their STOCK, on reasonable terms.

They solicit a liberal share of patronage. H. SLEIGH, A. G. PAGAN.

Sept. 15. 36

N. B. Persons having business in the above line, will call on Mr. Sleigh, who will superintend the Stables, and will always be found at the Depot on the arrival of the Cars.

* "Carolinian" will give three weekly insertions.

Head-Quarters, 6th Brigade, S. O. M., WINNSBORO, Oct. 4th, 1852.

ORDER NO. 1

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to the Brigadier General of gross inequality and manifest inconvenience in the boundaries of Beat No. 1 (commanded by Capt. Corcoran) 27th Regiment, S. O. M. and the Brigadier, the following Boards of Commissioners are hereby constituted, to examine the boundaries of said Beat, and investigate the cause of said complaint, that they may make a decision in favor of the existing boundaries, or determine what new boundaries to them shall seem proper to be made.

The following persons are appointed to constitute the Board to decide the boundary between the said Beat No. 1, and any other Beat of the 27th Regiment, viz:

Capt. Jamison's Beat—Col. Rives, Capt. McDill, Capt. Jamison and Lieut. John Westbrook.

Capt. Corcoran's Beat—Lt. Col. Mills, Capt. Corcoran, Lieut. Henry, Lieut. L. Gaston.

And between the said Beat No. 1, of the 27th Regiment, and any Beat of the 26th Regiment, the following persons shall constitute the Board to determine whether or not their boundaries shall be changed:

26th Regiment—Col. Hardin, Maj. Lowry, Capt. Latham, Capt. McLure, Lieut. F. M. Killian.

27th Regiment—Col. Rives, Lieut. Col. Mills, Capt. Corcoran, Capt. McDill, Capt. Jamison.

The Boards of Commissioners are separately constituted and organized, and are hereby required to meet severally and jointly; and they are further required, each to report, fully and minutely, by the 1st day of January, A. D. 1853, a description of what boundaries they may have changed, and what substituted. A majority of either Board will constitute a quorum, with authority to meet and adjourn whenever and to wherever they may think proper.

Colonels Hardin and Rives are charged with the extension of this order and shall have full power, conjointly to fill any vacancy that may occur in either Board.

By order of Brigadier General ATKIN.

Oct. 13. Thomas S. Mills, Brigadier Major.

Head-Quarters, 6th Brigade, S. O. M., WINNSBORO, July 6, 1852.

Order No. 1

THE following officers constitute the Brigade Staff 6th Brigade, S. O. M., and will be held in use, for raising and protecting buildings against fire. For Livery Stables, Druggists, &c., nothing can be found to equal them. If hose be connected, water can be conveyed to all parts of the town, and any place where water is required.

The right for the sale of this Pump in the District of Chester, has been purchased by THOMAS DEGRAFFENKID, who is now prepared to supply those who may desire to have them. He has now on hand a supply, manufactured for him expressly, by G. B. Farnam of New York, and warranted to perform as recommended.

Those who may wish to see one in operation can be gratified at any time by calling on the subscriber.

E. ELLIOTT, Agent for Chester District.

Chesterville, May 19

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his plantation, situated in York District, one and a half miles north of the Charlotte Rail Road, 11 miles from Yorkville, 14 miles from Chester and 4 miles from Rock Hill Depot.

The tract contains 456 acres; 156 of which are under cultivation, and the balance well-wooded. Of the woodland, about 100 acres are creek bottoms (on Stony Fork of Fishing Creek) mostly in one body, well-wooded, and covered with paw-paw growth. The balance of the woodland is rolling upland, covered with Hickory and Post Oak, intermixed with vine.

A fair proportion of the tract is excellent cotton land. It has a good outlet road, with a fine ring for cattle and sheep.

The tract is well improved, with good dwelling, out-houses, barns, stables, negro-houses, &c., and an excellent orchard. There is also on it a bold Mineral Spring, possessing a good medicinal quality as Wilson's Springs of North Carolina.

For terms and further information apply to the undersigned on the premises.

JAMES A. SMITH, York District, Oct. 6. 40

Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned being anxious of changing his location, offers for sale his plantation, situated in York District, between Fishing Creek and South Fork, and about two and a half miles from Smith's Turn Out, on the Charlotte Rail Road.

The tract contains about

Four Hundred Acres,

of which about 125 are in a fine state of cultivation, and about 70 acres well-wooded woodland.

The whole tract lies very level, and so situated as to be kept in repair with little expense. It is also in a neighborhood having a fine range for cattle.

Persons who desire to purchase, would do well to examine this plantation before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM POAG, Sept. 15. 36

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having opened a Blacksmith shop in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work done in the Shop, and his skill and determination to furnish the article at the lowest possible price, will be a recommendation to all who wish to be supplied in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

DAVID B. ROTHROCK, N. R. LAYNE, April 31. 37-47

PLANTERS & MECHANICS HOTEL.

THIS undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by Wm. M. McTear, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS, in the best style the market will warrant, and on the most reasonable terms. His house is in the business part of the town, is large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

DROVERS can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on reasonable terms.

Jan. 7. HENRY LETSON. 1-47

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening at Rock Hill Depot, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, a large and fine selection of Foreign and Domestic Goods, suitable to the Spring Trade.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety.

Hardware and Cutlery. Boots and Shoes. HATS of every variety—latest styles. BONNETS of every variety. SADDLERY and Whips. UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

Ready-Made Clothing, OF EVERY VARIETY.

Crockery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Guns, Drugs, &c., &c.

All of which we are determined to sell as low as the lowest, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Also:—A large stock of GROCERIES, such as Sugar and Coffee, Molasses & Cheese, Rice and Candles,

which we will sell as low as the lowest for Cash and Cash only.

W. P. &